

FURNITURE & FIXTURES DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE
(BEVS - SCREEN 1)

These schedules are to be used from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004, (Reference ARM 42.21.155)

TABLE 1 (BEVS - TABLE 3 & 20)

For computer systems, data processing equipment, software, computerized medical equipment, and video games.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TRENDED % GOOD</u>
2003	70%
2002	43%
2001	18%
2000 & older	9%

TABLE 2 (BEVS - TABLE 4)

For calculating and accounting machines, cash registers, copiers, typewriters, vending machines, jukeboxes, addressing machines, time recording machines, check endorsing machines, postage machines, fax machines, and other office and store machines, electronic games, and transcribing equipment.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TRENDED % GOOD</u>
2003	85%
2002	69%
2001	52%
2000	34%
1999 & older	20%

TABLE 3 (BEVS - TABLE 5, 12, 17, & 19)

For citizen band radios, mobile telephones, PBX type systems, radio and television broadcasting and transmitting equipment, locally assessed phones, phone systems and all cable T.V. equipment not assessed on PPBA-20A, intercom equipment, and mics and sound systems.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TRENDED % GOOD</u>
2003	85%
2002	68%
2001	50%
2000	32%
1999 & older	18%

TABLE 4 (BEVS - TABLE 6)

For specialized medical and dental equipment (specialized medical and dental equipment includes dental/medical hand tools, drills, etc.; but does not include the medical and dental chairs and tables or computerized medical or dental equipment).

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TRENDED % GOOD</u>
2003	85%
2002	69%
2001	52%
2000	34%
1999 & older	19%

TABLE 5 (BEVS - TABLE 7)

For hotel and motel furniture and equipment. This table also includes apartment, home rental and nursing home furniture and fixtures.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TRENDED % GOOD</u>
2003	85%
2002	69%
2001	52%
2000	34%
1999 & older	20%

TABLE 6 (BEVS - TABLE 8)

For janitorial equipment, electronic testing equipment, coin operated washers and dryers, video equipment and tapes (other than rental video equipment and tapes), cameras, equipment used for beauty and barber shops (except beauty and barber chairs), carpet and shampooing equipment, records, tanning beds, exercise equipment, toning tables and ceramic molds.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TRENDED % GOOD</u>
2003	85%
2002	69%
2001	54%
2000	37%
1999 & older	22%

TABLE 7 (BEVS - TABLE 10 & 11)

For repair shop tools. This table includes all tools, shop equipment, snow blowers and lawn mowers.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>% TRENDDED DEPRECIATION</u>
2003	92%
2002	84%
2001	76%
2000	68%
1999	59%
1998	50%
1997	41%
1996	32%
1995	26%
1994 & older	22%

TABLE 8 (BEVS - TABLE 9 & 18)

For all other furniture and fixtures. This table includes but is not limited to medical and dental chairs and tables, theatre equipment, stereo equipment, survey equipment, bill boards, garbage bins, coin-op car wash equipment, gas pumps and bar equipment, restaurant equipment and furniture and fixtures, bowling alleys and equipment (auto scorers should be valued using table 1), photo and developing equipment, mortuary equipment, safes, security alarm systems, and porta-potties.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>% TRENDDED DEPRECIATION</u>
2003	92%
2002	85%
2001	77%
2000	69%
1999	60%
1998	51%
1997	41%
1996	32%
1995	27%
1994 & older	23%

All books in professional libraries and instruction videos- \$6.00 each (BEVS Table 2).

All supplies are valued @ 100% of the acquired cost. (BEVS Table 1)

FURNITURE & FIXTURES VALUATION INSTRUCTIONS

The Furniture and Fixture Tables were designed to be used with the acquired costs of the property being assessed. Thus, if the business changes ownership, use the new owner's acquired price and acquired year. It is best to ask the taxpayer to break down his cost into the various categories so that the taxpayer can be afforded the greatest amount of depreciation.

Example #1: The taxpayer owns a small grocery store and turns in a copy of his depreciation schedule with a signed copy of the reporting form. The schedule says \$10,000 worth of furniture and fixtures were bought in 1984. There is no breakdown of property.

$$\begin{aligned} \$10,000 \times 23\% &= \$2,300 \text{ market value} \\ \$2,300 \times 3\% &= \$69 \text{ taxable value} \end{aligned}$$

Example #2: The taxpayer recently bought an auto-repair shop. The copy of his federal depreciation table reads as follows:

<u>Year Purchased</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1989	Hand-Held Tools (Exempt)	\$6,000
1990	Non-Hand-Held Tools & Equip.	\$3,000
1991	Non-Hand-Held Tools & Equip.	\$2,500

Thus, your valuations would be:

$$\begin{aligned} 3,000 \times 22\% &= \$660 \\ 2,500 \times 22\% &= \underline{550} \\ &1,210 \text{ market value} \\ &1,210 \times 3\% = 36 \text{ taxable value} \end{aligned}$$

Example #3: The taxpayer recently bought a hardware store. She purchased the furniture and fixtures for a lump sum of \$75,000 in 1988. The old owner bought the same furniture and fixtures in 1975 for \$30,000.

$$\begin{aligned} \$75,000 \times 23\% &= \$17,250 \text{ market value} \\ \$17,250 \times 3\% &= \$518 \text{ taxable value} \end{aligned}$$